

The Daily Union Tribune.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1866.

The Pahranagat Silver Mines.

From letters written by parties now in the East we learn that the mines are now exciting considerable interest in the New York market, and for the information of all our readers give you facts regarding them which we obtain from His Excellency, Gov. Durkee, and others of his party who have just returned from a visit to the above mentioned mines.

They are situated in the southwestern corner of Utah or the southeastern corner of Nevada, about 400 miles from thence, and 120 miles from Calville the head of navigation on the

Colorado river. Pahranagat Valley is a well-watered, fertile tract, about thirty miles long and one mile wide, and the mining district, which is about seven miles square, is ten miles west; up a gradual ascent, over which a fine road is being constructed for the transportation of ore.

The mines were first discovered in March, 1855, by a party of prospectors from this city, and up to the present time over 250 permanent, reliable ledges have been taken up, in which the crevices average about four feet in width.

The result of over 250 assays of surface rock give an average result of from \$225 to \$250 to the ton, and some assays of rock which was nearly pure antimonious sulphur, goes as high as \$2700.

No Mining District in the country is possessed of better resources for the working of the mines. The climate is such that operations can be continued the entire year. Mountain timber of the best quality abounds; the finest kind of anthracite coal is found in large quantities ten miles distant; while eighty miles south there are several mountains composed entirely of the finest quality of rock salt. Plumbago, and in fact almost every article used in working minerals, are found in great abundance in the vicinity of the mines.

At Doty City, which is immediately at the mines, water has been found sufficient for mining purposes. Capt. Dablgren, Dr. Conger, and several other gentlemen of high social merit, started for Pahranagat a few days since, and at the present time negotiations are being made for the purchase of a large number of mills and furnaces the present season. Another proof of the richness of these mines is the fact that every miner is desirous of developing rather than selling his claims—a policy which is amply justified by present indications.

(From the New York Times.)

Gold and Government.

Gold was offered for sale with unusual eagerness yesterday. (March 19th) on a steadily declining market—the currency rate falling as low as 127½, without sighting, say, remarkable inquiry from any source. This is the lowest point reached by the precious metal in three years, or since the early Autumn of 1863, when sales were made as low as 122. The heaviest fall last year was to 128½ on May 1st. The favorable financial and commercial news from Europe, extensive reports of cotton, provisions, and other kinds of domestic produce, and the consequent extreme depression in the foreign exchanges, the gigantic revenues and diminished expenditures of our Government, the rapid improvement in the public credit, and the encouraging prospect of the funding bill in Congress combine to accelerate the downfall of the speculative idol of recent times, and to bring back commercial values to their normal level. On the other hand, the national securities have been of late in unusually moderate supply and brisk request in the open market, leading to a steady appreciation of both the coin-bearing bonds and the seven-thirty cents. The latter passed their nominal par value toward the close of last week, for the first time, we believe, since the whole of this popular loan was promptly marketed through the agency and enterprise of the Government agent, and of his banking connections throughout the country, especially the gold-laden houses on Nassau and Wall streets, in this city.—The investment demand for the currency bearing portion of the public stocks is extremely active, stimulated by the sharp decline in gold, which increases the purchasing power of income derived from interest payments in greenbacks and the instance of the seven-thirties certificates of indebtedness, and ultimately compound interest notes. Seven thirties of the first issue sold last Saturday at 100½ and interest added from February 1st, as the rate of 5 cents a day on each hundred dollars. These of the second issue brought par and interest at the same rates from December 15th, 1863, or equal to \$101.84 for each hundred-dollar note. This was within about two per cent. of the ruling figure for the original twenty-six per-cent. gold-bearing bonds, which were settling at 103, including the coin interest for four months and a half, (\$2.25) worth, with gold at even 128, two dollars and eight cents being due, leaving the net cost to the purchaser of this favorite United States six per cent. coin-bearing stock, \$101.84, or 100½ cents above the nominal par value of each hundred dollar bond. At the ruling rates, liberal purchases of all issues of the five-twenty and ten-twenty were also made by parties buying to hold, and not for speculative purposes. The latest European advisor reports a lively inquiry for this United States security, especially in the German markets, where its popularity is so decided that, according to the results of a recent authority of the London Times, "all attempts to bring any other securities upon the market are unavailing."

Mr. Atchison, champion of the 15th says, there is a large trade journal on the 15th in West Atchison, loaded with goods for the house of Gilbert & Sons, Salt Lake City, which will start in a few days.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION TRIBUNE.]

CONGRESSIONAL.

Senate.

Washington, April 26.—Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, in their report, recommended that the Committee on Foreign Affairs be directed to object to a bill introduced by Mr. McQuay, of Missouri, which contains statements respecting the introduction of cattle into the country, and high responsibility of the family, can be corroborated by hundreds of people of Missouri county, to whom to which he has given his name. He also knew the writer of the bill, and the same section in Missouri, and that he knew the statement to be false when he made it. *Results*

and SUGAR COOKIES.

(From the San Francisco Call.)

Mormonites.

Some time ago a proposition was introduced in Congress by Senator Nye, of Nevada, looking to the disintegration of Utah Territory. The apparent object of the movement of the Senator was to place the territory of Utah under other Territorial Governments, by expelling Utah from the national map. It would seem that the conduct of the Mormons is such as to make such a course absolutely necessary. They are more predominant than ever, and seem determined to enforce their polygamous wedlock in spite of the laws of the United States. A recent occurrence at Salt Lake exhibits the Mormon spirit in its worst (but not) light. One Hilt, a Elder of the Church, was absent in England. He had three or four wives. One of these disgusted with Mormonism, a few days ago married a man by the name of Brasfield, a respectable citizen of Austin, Texas. She married him in her maiden name. A few days after the marriage, Brasfield was assassinated (shot in the back) by some party in Salt Lake City. Who did the act is not known by any of the Gentiles. It seems, however, that the Mormon know the assassin, and are determined to protect him. The Telegraph, a Mormon organ, edited and published in Salt Lake, by a polygamous Englishman named Sonhouse (formerly "Liberal," of the Sacramento Union,) defends the assassination as an act of justice. And more than this, it openly threatens with assassination any Gentle who attempts to interfere with the full and free practice of Mormon principles and rites. It plainly intimates that the United States troops will soon be withdrawn from Utah, and that when that time arrives a terrible vengeance will be taken upon all the Gentiles remaining behind. Referring to the Brasfield case, it says:

"The people of Utah care nothing about the slander, vilupration and infamous lies of the regenerates about everybody knows but hands off the essential doctrine. They may publish, print, and mouth lies freely as they please; but the moment their hands are laid upon any man's family with an illegal manner, they will find there is a road to hell across o."

That is to say, a man who endeavours to interfere with and prevent the unlawful and outrageous practices of the Mormons, is to be assassinated! And this threat is made in the nineteenth century, in the name and on behalf of a small population of one of the Territories of the United States! To us it appears evident that the Mormons must be brought to their senses by force. They cannot, consistently with justice and the dignity of the United States, be allowed longer to outrage the sentiments of the Christian world, and share the power of the Nation. If our Government performs its duty, it will tribute its military force at Salt Lake, and use that force to compel the Mormons to obey the laws of the land. Until the Mormons are made to understand that they must be subject to the laws of the country, the great overland route will not be safe.

Brevet Rank in the Army.

The report of the examining board appointed last March to recommend brevet appointments in the regular army, has been sent to the Senate by the President. The members of the board were General Sherman, Meade and Thomas, men who have fought their way up in the army and public estimation since the commencement of the recent rebellion. They only recommend eighty-six officers for brevet rank, twenty of this number to brevet Major Generals and the balance to the brevet of Brigadier Generals. The board states in the summing up that if the recommendation of brevet rank could be consolidated a new one, they would recommend the abolition of the system and inaugurate in its stead other reward for gallant and meritorious conduct—such as medals and promotions to vacancies, regardless of the question of prior rank. While the medal system would be an excellent one, we much doubt the propriety of the latter suggestion. Persons outside of the army rarely understand the feeling of army officers on the question of rank, or the bitter feelings engendered when prior rank is disregarded in making promotions.

This is very disregard in making promotions. Its very disregard of rank has been the cause of more trouble in volunteer regiments than all other causes combined, and it produces such a feeling among the volunteers, how much greater must that feeling be in the regular services where prior rank and its advantages are so tenaciously adhered to.

The examining board well understood this question, and for that reason we are somewhat surprised at the suggestion made, but which we do not believe will ever be practically adopted.

There may be exceptions to the general rule, but rank will always claim its advantage in our army, which does in all other armies.

W. D. R.

Believing the statements of W. D. R., whom we are informed is one Wm. D. Roberts, a Mormon, and a Destroying Angel, to be false, we have taken some pains to ascertain the facts relating to the "Brasfield case." For the satisfaction of those who were not acquainted with Brasfield before he came to Utah, I will say to them that Mrs. Hill was not the first woman he caused to leave her husband. Brasfield was a married man and has a wife in Kansas, whom he has been away from several years.

I was acquainted with Brasfield before he came to Utah, and told him before and after he came here, how men were expected to conduct themselves while here, and cautioned him particularly not to tamper with any man's wife or daughter while he was here, for if he did the probability was he would get into trouble.

Yours, etc.,

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Brasfield and all his family—wife, child, and slaves—left the neighborhood.

He was never married to his wife in Kansas, nor to his marriage in Salt Lake, nor ever had any adventure as alluded to with another man's wife. His wife Brasfield is 150, and crossed the plains to California,

where he resided a few years.

When he had come in contact with the Indians, he was attacked and killed. There are no other Indian living in Oregon or Dayton, in this state, alive, all of whom are dead.

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april-23

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territory.

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James W. Vivian

appr-3m

J. L. Lewis, N. B. Hale, D. M. Gillette,

LEWIS, HALE & CO.,

Manufacturing Jewelers,

Miners, Immigrants, Freighters, and every-

body will find the best goods and lowest prices

at my home, and on terms more advan-

tageous than any other place in the

territory.

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articles, and gold and silver